

QUOTAS FIXED FOR FALL Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

National Goal of \$112,000,000 Includes \$15,000,000 For War Work Of Y. W. C. A.—Southeast Asked For \$5,000,000

The quotas for the seven states of the Southeastern Department for the next financial drive of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. for \$112,000,000, which will take place late in the fall were decided upon last week by delegates from each of the states. Seven hundred delegates from the seven states of the Southeastern Department recently met with the nation's leading Y. M. C. A. workers at the Capital City Club of Atlanta, Ga. The quotas for the Southeastern states, totaling approximately \$5,000,000, were decided upon as follows:

Florida, \$577,584; Georgia, \$1,043,784; Mississippi, \$280,600; North Carolina, \$680,288; South Carolina, \$444,896; Tennessee, \$1,095,920; Alabama, \$504,000.

\$15,000,000 to the Y. W. C. A. Of the total amount \$15,000,000 will be turned over to the Young Women's Christian Association in order that they may carry on the many war activities that they have undertaken. Every town and community of the Southeast was represented by its leading citizens at the conference. Chief among the international figures were Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Work Council, Geo. W. Perkins, former leader of the Bull Moose party, a member of the executive board of the United States Steel Corporation and now chairman of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. bureau of finance. Others in the party were A. H. Whitford and Chas. S. Ward, directors of the national campaign, and A. M. Cotton of the Boys' Earn and Give Campaign.

The "Y" Men Are To Be Found Where Battle Is Hot

"If you want to know what the Y. M. C. A. means to the soldiers, go where the fighting is hot," is the regular reply of the American soldiers in France, according to a cablegram received recently by the National War Work Council telling of more secretaries who have been under liquid fire attacks, as well as gas and shell fire. The American Expeditionary forces have sent scores of letters to the Paris headquarters of the "Y" praising the work of the Red Triangle workers, declaring them to be indispensable.

More than a thousand "Y" secretaries are in advanced positions and dugouts under constant shell fire. There are no quitters and they refuse to be relieved, saying that where the troops go the Y. M. C. A. will stick.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS ON ARMY TRANSPORTS

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries Now Accompany Troops From Home To The Camp And From Camp All The Way To The Boche Trenches

Y. M. C. A. secretaries have carried their work to the troops in transport, says an announcement just received from the National War Council of the Y. M. C. A., and are now promoting a systematic recreational, educational, social and religious program for the soldier boys en route by sea to France. With the sanction of the War Department each transport now carries one or two such secretaries whose function it is to do all that is possible to make the voyage both comfortable and enjoyable for the fighting men abroad.

"Games are provided, musical and movie entertainments staged, magazines and books are supplied and writing paper is issued free to the men," the statement continues. "A report of a transport worker recently arrived shows that in his equipment there were such articles as a folding organ and song books, motion-picture equipment with 20 reels, pocket testaments, writing paper, boxing gloves, medicine ball, rope quoits, checkers, dominoes, Victrola and records and a Sonora machine.

"The appointment of transport secretaries completes the link of Y. M. C. A. work, which begins with the recruits in camp, continues through the training period, comes overseas on the transports and goes on in the camps in France all the way from the ports to the front line trenches. Transport secretaries are assigned to ships, and remain on their ships as does the crew."

ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS REACH LARGE TOTAL

A general idea of the quantity of food sent to European allies by the United States from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, is given by figures just announced by the U. S. Food Administration. In that period the United States has furnished complete yearly rations for 57,100,933 people. In addition there was enough extra protein to supply this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies is equivalent to about \$84,000,000 bushels. Pork exports for the 3 1/2 years amounted to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef totaled 443,484,400 pounds. The amount of food exported to Russia is negligible compared with that sent to the western allies.

ABLE MEN ARE WANTED BY Y. M. C. A. FOR RUSSIA



American Y. M. C. A. Workers Teach Returned Russian Soldiers Useful Trades

With the Government at Washington prepared to lend economic and philanthropic support to Russia, the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. is actively recruiting to reinforce the Red Triangle workers already manning huts over there. Agricultural experts, physical directors and regular Y. M. C. A. secretaries as well as other men familiar with welfare work in communities are being sought.

A further consideration of a definite policy toward Russia has served virtually as a "go-ahead" order to the association. The Y. M. C. A., through all uncertainties of the past few months, has kept 100 of its secretaries in Russia. These men have been kept busy day and night in an effort to build up the morale of the citizens and soldiers of the unfortunate country. The secretaries today are in all parts of Russia.

In the dark days of Russia the American secretaries "stood by" all over that country to serve the people in every way possible. Thousands of invalid prisoners were taken care of as they returned from Germany. Most all the men were broken in health. They died, almost without exception, with curses against Germany. But greater even than their hatred was their wonder that their countrymen could have made "peace" with such an enemy.

"The Y. M. C. A. leaders in Russia," said Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the War Personnel Board of the Southeastern Department, National War Work Council, "have never doubted the essential soundness of the Russian people. Despite all difficulties and inevitable losses and discouragements, the Y. M. C. A. has remained in Russia, seeking to serve and watching for a better day. The day is now evidently coming."

Fifteen new secretaries, with ability to contribute some constructive element to the Russian life of the future are being searched for throughout the Southeastern Department. Some agriculturalists are wanted, some business men, but the call comes stronger for men skilled in rural Y. M. C. A. and Community work. All are to go with the purpose of helping Russia help herself.

American Woman Furthest Front

(By Delayed Cable from Chateau Thierry Front With American Forces in France).—Mrs. Clara Simmons, Grafron, Mass., woman Y. M. C. A. worker furthest front, placidly runs canteen while shells drop in adjoining field. Makes hot chocolate and distributes cookies to men going into action. Military policeman killed by shell near her hut. Husband with Y. M. C. A. forces in Vladivostok, Russia.

PLAN GARDEN FOR RESULTS

Don't Try to Get Vegetables Without System in Your Work

PLANT EACH CROP CAREFULLY

See That the Vegetables You Want Are Where You Want Them and in Proper Abundance For the Whole Year.

The farm garden should be long and comparatively narrow, to provide for long rows, so as to use horse tools in cultivation without needless turning. If a hand wheel-hoe is available such vegetables as radish, beet, lettuce, onion, and turnip can be planted in rows 15 inches apart, the turnip is usually sown broadcast. With a reliable horse, 30 inches is abundant space for cultivation between rows of these vegetables. Irish and sweet potato, okra, beans and cabbage are usually planted in rows 3 feet apart, and tomato and cucumber in rows 5 feet apart. If the tomatoes are trained to stakes 30 inches is enough space between plants, in the row. Cucumber hills should have at least 5 feet space in the rows.

While a garden looks best where entire rows are planted to each vegetable, this involves needless waste, because most vegetables are in the best edible condition for a comparatively short time. A large family can not use the radishes which can be grown in 50 feet of row planted at one time before a part of the roots are pithy.

In most gardens there is an extensive planting in March or April; not infrequently a hundred cabbage plants will be set in the garden, much the greater part of which will be unused, or fed to cows. The best garden management will provide a small planting of beets in the spring for use in late

May and June, and a second and much larger planting in late July or early August for winter use. There should be two plantings in tomatoes in the garden; a few plants (three dozen at most) may be set as soon as danger of frost is past, in April, to be pruned to one or two stems and trained to stakes, for early use; and a much larger planting, from seed sown not earlier than March 15, set in the garden in early June, for canning and late use. Snap beans can be profitably sown every fifteen days from April to August. An early planting of okra should be followed by a second crop sown in the middle of June.

Root crops for winter use, such as salsify, parsnip, beet and carrot, should not be sown early in Tennessee; the full season is too long for them; they grow too large and develop too much woody tissue; sow salsify and parsnip in early June, and beet and carrot in late July or early August, if the roots are wanted for winter use.

In most parts of Tennessee, two crops of Irish potatoes can be grown, the first planting to be made in January, and the second, using cold storage seed, in July. Best results with onion are had by sowing the seed in very rich soil in January. The thinning can be used as salad onions in May and June, leaving the plants 2 to 3 inches apart. The crop ripens in August. The smaller bulbs can be planted from September to December for a crop of green onions in February to May.

The sweet potato crop is largely used in winter. The roots may be bedded in April, and the slips, planted in the garden in early June, will yield the best-sized roots for table use. Early slips will, of course, produce an early crop. While large size is less objectionable in potatoes than in other roots, medium-sized sweet potatoes are best for home use. The sweet potato thrives in a soil rich in vegetable matter, but does not require the heavy manuring recommended for other vegetables.

It is important that careful planning for the garden should be done before planting is begun.—Charles A. Keffer, Director Division of Extension, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

EVERYONE MUST HELP.

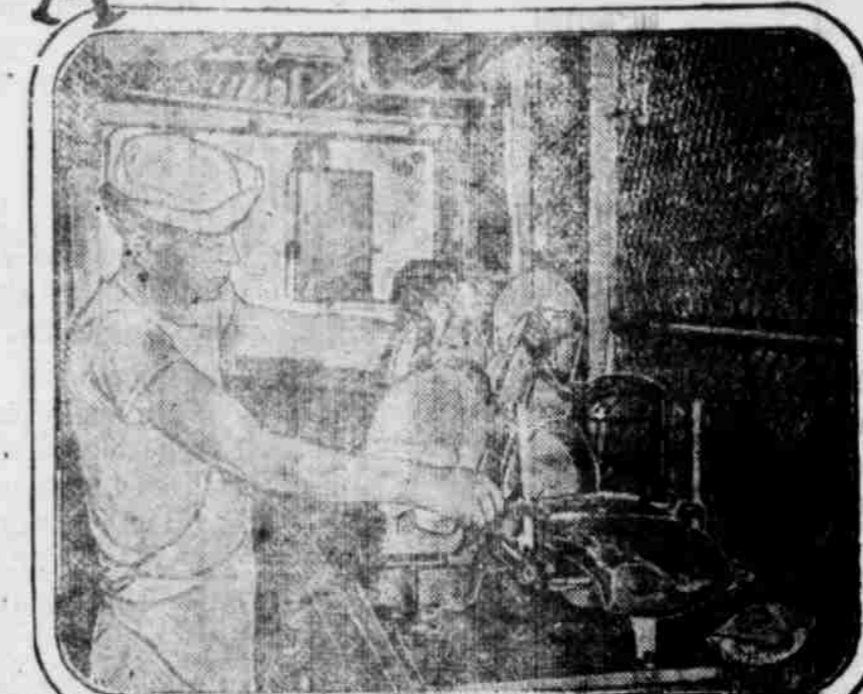
Wars cannot be fought without money, and upon the Treasury centers every financial demand upon the Nation.

The rich of this country cannot alone meet the needs of the Nation; the men of the country cannot do it alone; the women of the country cannot do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determining to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BLOOD or BREAD
Others are giving their blood
You will shorten the war—
save life if you eat only what
you need and waste nothing
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

AMERICAN NAVY ELIMINATES WASTE



ACKIES in the American navy are classed as the best fed body of men in the world. In the ship's galleys every effort is made to eliminate waste.

In the upper photo one of the cooks on the North Dakota is operating a meat slicer that cuts bacon with the least possible wastage. Fat is fuel for fighters. Bacon is badly needed in the allied armies and navies. The allied needs in pork products are 150,000,000 pounds monthly, three times as much as before the war.

Another waste eliminator on the North Dakota is the potato peeler, shown in the lower photo. Nothing is lost except the actual potato skin.

There is a sufficient quantity of po-



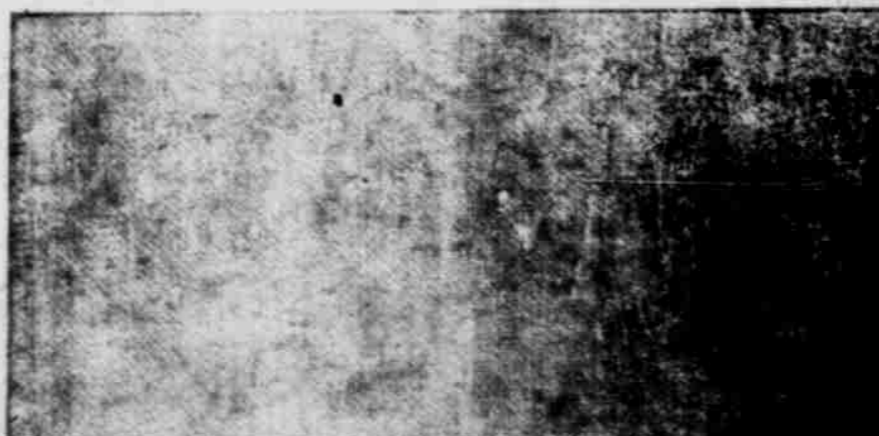
tatoes in America for greater use in every home and for all needs of army and navy. Eat more potatoes, eat less wheat.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAID LAST YEAR:

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the south to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

IT'S TRUE TODAY

THE ENEMIES' FIRE DOES NOT STOP THE "Y"



French General with Prince Arthur of Connaught and other Canadian officers on Vimy Ridge. On the left can be seen men at a Y. M. C. A. Coffee Stall, where coffee is served free to the men going to or coming from the trenches. The Y. M. C. A. follows the soldiers into No Man's Land and does not halt on account of the fire from the enemy.

BIG-SOULLED MEN NEEDED IN Y. M. C. A.

For Overseas Work With Red Triangle Forces—500 Recruits Asked For Out Of Southeast During July

"Pass the word on, and pass it quickly, that 500 of the most capable, earnest and big souled Christian business men are needed immediately out of the Southeastern Department for overseas work with the Red Triangle Forces," according to Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the War Personnel Bureau, Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., for the Southeastern Department. The quota of 500 for the department for the past month was exceeded by 123 enlistments.

The call now comes for executives of much business experience and specialists in all lines. No man in America is too big for the smallest Y. M. C. A. job "Over There." Today the leading men of the nation are volunteering for the work: Bank presidents, college presidents, office holders, political leaders, religious leaders and hundreds of corporation heads are giving all time to the work with America's Sons in France.

State recruiting committees are operating in the seven Southeastern states. Information as to the opportunities and the work can be secured through the state recruiting secretaries, as follows:

Chas. M. Norfleet, Y. M. C. A., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Heath Bartow, Y. M. C. A., Columbia, S. C.
W. E. Hearon, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.
O. E. Maple, Y. M. C. A., Jacksonville, Fla.
Truman L. McGill, Y. M. C. A., Birmingham, Ala.
Dr. J. Watt Raine, Edwards Hotel, Jackson, Miss.
F. M. Massey, Y. M. C. A., Nashville, Tenn.

CROIX DE GUERRE GIVEN TO Y. M. C. A. WORKER

Taking his Croix de Guerre from his own breast, a French army captain, by orders of his general, pinned it on the coat of Edwin Ely, of No. 7, West Eighty-eighth street, New York according to a cablegram just received from overseas. Mr. Ely is a Y. M. C. A. secretary of a Foyer du Soldat. Ely was later invited to dinner by the Commanding General. When he entered all the officers stood at salute until he was seated at the side of the General. The General made an address thanking Ely and the Y. M. C. A. for their work in France and expressed regret that he was not able to confer an official decoration.

COTTONSEED MEAL HELPS

War-time Necessities Demand More Than Ever That Livestock Be Fed Carefully and Enough to Keep Up Their Vigor—Here Are Suggested Ways of Using Cottonseed Meal.

Not only has the fertility of our farming land suffered by our failure to get good stands of clover for the past few years, but our livestock has also suffered because of a lack of feed-stuffs sufficiently rich in protein to supply their requirement of muscle-making material. We have tried, in a measure, to make up for our loss by using cowpeas and soy beans, and, while they are not very generally grown, and as hay furnishes a satisfactory substitute for clover, still on many farms in the state the workstock are forced to subsist and to do their daily work on a ration composed of corn and timothy, or on a mixture of the other grass hays, millet, corn fodder, or sorghum, all of which are good feeds in their proper places, but which are all low in protein.

Such a ration may be improved by the use of a small quantity of cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal is one of our best commercial sources of protein, since it contains from 38 to 41 pounds of protein in each 100 pounds of meal, or practically three times as much as wheat bran contains. It is very rich, and for this reason must be fed only in limited quantities. Ordinarily a 1,000-pound horse or mule should not be fed more than 2 pounds per day, but this amount may be fed continuously without any danger of evil effects. The proportion of cottonseed meal to corn in the ration should not exceed 1 pound of cottonseed meal to 5 pounds of corn. One pound of cottonseed meal, when used in this way, will save 2 pounds of corn.—R. M. Murphy, livestock specialist, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM

One quart strawberries, 2 cups sugar, 1/4 tablespoon salt, 1 quart cream.

Pick and wash the berries. Mash them and mix with the sugar and salt. Cook until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. This usually takes about ten minutes or a little longer. Stand aside until thoroughly cold. Put the cream in the freezer and freeze a little. When the cream is partially frozen add the cold strawberries.

Inferior, soft berries may be used, or the juice from canned or preserved left-over berries, however, being careful not to get any sour berries. If the berries be added while hot, they may curdle the cream.